

THE EVENING STAR.

With Sunday Morning Edition.

WASHINGTON,

SUNDAY, JUNE 7, 1914

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The Evening Star Newspaper Company.

Business Office, 11th St. and Pennsylvania Avenue.
New York Office, Tribune Building.
Chicago Office, First National Bank Building.
European Office, 3 Regent St., London, England.

The Evening Star, with the Sunday morning edition is delivered by carrier within the city at 4 cents per copy; daily only, 25 cents per copy; Sunday only, 20 cents per copy. Outside the city, by mail, or telephone Main 2460, the rate is 10 cents per copy. The rate for advertising is made by carrier at the end of each month.

Payable in advance by mail, postage prepaid. Daily, Sunday included, one month, 60 cents. Three months, \$1.60. Six months, \$3.00. One year, \$5.50. Single copy, 10 cents.

Entered as second-class mail matter at the post office at Washington, D. C.

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Champ Clark and 1912.

It is a favorite assertion of his opponents in the democratic party—just now being repeated—that if Mr. Clark had been nominated at Baltimore he could not have been elected. It is a favorite assertion of his supporters, however, that, on that account, the republicans desired, and "pulled" for, his candidacy. Nothing has ever been offered in support of this but the fact that as a popular and magnetic orator Mr. Clark in his many stumpings toured had indulged in the extravagances of the orator for an estate. These would have risen up to plague him as a national standard bearer.

But as a presidential nominee he would have taken the stump in his own behalf, and he has now to his credit two exhibitions of how excellently he acquires himself in the top to his taste and developing his best form.

His speech on the canal tolls question commanded the admiration of even his opponents. It was delivered to a most distinguished audience, which listened attentively to the very end of the argument. No other speech in the House has been so well received, and it is a fact that, in point of force, it showed the highest quality.

At Arlington Mr. Clark scored again. His ready response to the request of the old soldiers showed a keen appreciation of an opportunity, and the address he delivered properly placed upon the part of the old soldiers showed his resources as an orator. An occasion, non-partisan in every way and patriotic in the most impressive way, was met to the highest appreciation of all.

It is not difficult to imagine such a man as a presidential candidate. He is a man of a campaign waged with him as a presidential candidate? Had Mr. Clark been nominated at Baltimore it is a matter of speculation whether he would have led more or fewer democrats through the divided lines of the opposition. But Mr. Wilson, who has been elected in the circumstances seems certain.

As a democrat Mr. Clark is of what is called "the regulation pattern." He stands by his party, its promises and its principles. He is a man of a campaign waged with him as a presidential candidate? Had Mr. Clark been nominated at Baltimore it is a matter of speculation whether he would have led more or fewer democrats through the divided lines of the opposition. But Mr. Wilson, who has been elected in the circumstances seems certain.

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acceded the throne, he has shown a desire that Spain "set a move on." On his visits to other countries he meets picked men, and learns from them things applicable to Spanish affairs. His country under his rule has made gratifying strides.

That he would find much in the United States to interest him is certain. So alert and buoyant a ruler would profit by a close range observation of an alert and buoyant people.

On the lighter side he would have the time of his life. In the hunting field he would find the quarry to suit. In the field of games he would find the sport to his taste. And everywhere and in everything there would be a lively appeal to an all-around and responsive nature.

It is unnecessary to say that not a trace of the feeling that existed at the time of the war over Cuba would appear. That was not the king's war. Spain had been overthrown and it seemed a warrant for believing that if the policies of Spain had been as liberal and wise for half a century preceding his reign as they have been since his reign began, Cuba would not have been revolted. The harrowing record in the island, which led to the revolt would not have been made.

King Alfonso should talk the matter over with his advisers and make us a visit next year. The San Francisco show is going to be a big thing, notwithstanding the ill nature shown by Great Britain. And the subject of the celebration should appeal to the ruler of a country whose part in early developments in this hemisphere was so illustrious.

Between the United States and Spain there is a desire to get along, and it should be fostered by both countries. Each has something to gain from the friendship of the other. Their only clash lasted but ninety days, and there need not be another. At any rate, nothing threatens another.

The Crosser Bill.

The Crosser municipal ownership bill, which has been the subject of inquiry before the House district committee for some time, receives the approval of that committee by the close vote of 9 to 8 and will therefore be favorably reported, probably for consideration on the next District day in the House.

In the course of the hearings nothing was developed to indicate any substantial local demand for this enactment. Broad generalities have been offered to the effect that there is a dominant public sentiment here in favor of such a bill, but without any specific indication that the people of the district actually want to try the doubtful experiment of the acquisition and operation of the public utilities by the municipality. On the other hand, strong arguments have been presented against this departure which, though largely from interested and therefore possibly biased sources, constitute a firm ground of opposition to justify the minority report which will be submitted.

Coming before the House as it will with the bare majority of the District committee, the bill will fall for the fullest possible debate on the floor when it is brought up for final consideration. It is virtually a new topic and until now has not been adequately discussed. The members of the House will doubtless be given an opportunity to state their views on the subject, and to treat the bill seriously as a possible measure. The District has no apprehension concerning the results of fair, deliberative consideration; its only fear is of hasty, prejudiced legislation based on the theory that the National Capital is an open ground for experiments.

The Cup Defenders.

The preliminary races between possible America's cup defender and challenger, Sir Thomas Lipton's new Shamrock, will be met by a worthy representative of Yankee yachtmanship. The trials thus far between the Resolute and Vanitie show that in no respect has there been a falling off in the old standard of excellence. The maintenance of which has enabled the cup defenders to prevent shipment across the ocean from the beginning of the competitions.

Of course, there is nothing certain in a yacht race save the very uncertainty of the outcome. Everything depends on weather conditions, but ultimately the gold handicaps announced by the Columbia Country Club suggest in an interesting manner the relationship between sport and statesmanship. President Wilson and ex-President Taft are ranked together as medium good golfers, having a handicap each of 16. They are accompanied in this ranking by Senator Pennington, Representatives Prouty, Shreve, Gillett, Townsend and Woods. A few of the lawmakers are below them in handicap and therefore above them in skill, but many of them are regarded as requiring further attention in order to have a fair chance of success in a tournament. Unfortunately, the eminent nationalist who has recently put a new river on the map has never taken to golf, otherwise a line might be had upon him in this same connection to effect a more favorable contrast between the participants in the triangular presidential race of 1912. Col. Roosevelt's tennis handicap, however, is known. He gets 20. He is the unbeatable wielder of the racket. At least nobody ever was known to beat him at the game as played at the White House. If any rumors ever got abroad that he was defeated they were malicious lies. Certainly no one looking for favors in that quarter had the hardihood to smash his way through the Columbia's defense on the court and take a number of his own men.

A number of "organisations" have sprung up whose chief requirement for membership is a grouch on general principles.

Spain and America.

King Alfonso, it is said, would like to visit America. He would be very welcome. There is not a sovereign in Europe who would be more hospitably received, or enjoy himself more during his visit than he.

This young man has many strong and attractive qualities. While he knows his "trade" as Humbert of Italy described the king business—and carries himself well in it, he is not wholly absorbed by it. He loves life, and sees many sides of it. He is popular wherever he goes, and his subjects adore him, and in Paris and London he numbers many friends.

An American phrase may be applied to him: "He is a good deal of a man." His view of life is liberal. He believes in education, in progress. From the day he

service has lately been extended to numerous suburban settlements and this work will continue. The number of people served with Potomac water through mains is increasing so rapidly that soon the number of people drawing aqueduct water and the population of the District will be very nearly equal. The increase in the water supply has been postponed by the introduction of water meters and the work of the pitometer division in detecting leaks and other wastage, but notwithstanding these measures and other economies the maximum daily capacity of the Washington aqueduct, which is about 75,000,000 gallons, is being overtaken by the consumption. Recently there have been important extensions of the water service in the sections of the District beyond the Eastern branch, and the margin between the consumption of water and the maximum supply possible through the present conduit, a margin which has been dangerously small for a number of years, will be materially diminished.

As long ago as 1888 it was reported by the water supply committee of the Washington Board of Trade that "the increase of our water supply has for a long time been one of the most urgent of our municipal problems." It has been a danger of the water supply of the District by devoting one or more evenings of the board each year to hearing special reports upon the subject and by this means fixing public attention upon the danger of the existing condition of things and also creating a sentiment to which Congress might give thoughtful attention.

The Board of Trade in 1900 again urged the construction of a second aqueduct. The average daily consumption was then 60,000,000 gallons, and "it was thought that nearly all of the coal lands of Oklahoma belong to the Indians and are leased through the Interior Department to the operators. The Interior Department, being the owner of the land, has concluded that it has a perfect right to make the lease of the land to the Indians and the Indians property. The order is effective August 1 next, and is considered by the operators as a very serious and drastic measure. The more progressive operators admit, however, that the move is in the interest of protecting the miner and should result in saving money. The order is frequently snuffed out in the mines in which dangerous explosives are used.

It is understood that the Interior Department was led to take this step after a study of the killing of miners in Oklahoma. The Interior Department, however, show that in that period about five and one-half men in every 1,000 employed have lost their lives. This is a fact, and the average for the entire country.

The order follows the declaration of the Interior Department that the coal lands of Oklahoma who are leasing Indian lands that the Interior Department has decided that the coal lands of Oklahoma must cease under penalty of a big fine, or the cancellation of the leases. All a number of oil men have been fined for violating the order. A still further evidence of the broadening of the conservation policy is seen in the fact that the Interior Department has leased property in Wyoming, is operating under regulations prepared by the bureau of the Interior Department. One of the engineers of the bureau visited the Gebo mine shortly after it was leased by the government and his report was that the mine was in a very bad state of affairs. The Interior Department has issued by the Secretary of the Interior a number of orders, having operated for more than a year under the model regulations prepared by the Interior Department. The bill now before Congress for the leasing of coal lands on the public domain is passed. The Interior Department has developed will come within the jurisdiction of the government's mining experts. It is thought that this will be a factor in the move in cutting down the high death rate among the miners of this country.

Three islands of Chesapeake Bay, one of them containing a very large community, the second a few families, and the third already deserted, are rapidly disappearing into the waters of the bay, according to experts of the United States geological survey. Erosion has just completed an extensive excavation of the islands, and the soil, caused by the action of the waves, is responsible for this unique situation. The islands, known as Tilghman, Sharps and James, are located on the eastern shore of the bay around the mouth of the Choptank river.

The human population which is being acted on by the waves, which eventually will destroy the farms and carry the land into the sea, is being appreciated by the scientific experts of the geological survey, who entitle their report, "Erosion of the islands of Chesapeake Bay Around the Mouth of the Choptank River." The report itself gives evidence of the scientific interest in the islands, and the geological survey has been led to say that the most interesting feature of the study is the rapid destruction of the islands, which adds that Sharps Island is disappearing most rapidly and will probably be entirely effaced before 1950.

James Island is the largest and the most northerly of the three islands. It is more than three and one-half miles long, and has an area of about 1,000 acres. It is a very fertile island, and is the home of many prosperous farmers and fishermen. At its north end are located the towns of Tilghman and Sharps, and the population of several hundred people.

During the fifty-three years from 1847 to 1900, the area of Tilghman Island has decreased from 2,015 acres to 1,696 acres, a total loss of 319 acres. The maximum encroachment of the sea has been on the eastern side of the island, where it has receded a quarter of a mile in the last sixty-three years. The survey experts say that Tilghman Island will have a much longer life than the other islands, and makes a guess that the island will be only a memory in 570 years.

James Island is the southernmost of the three islands, and is the smallest. It is only one and one-half miles long, and has an area of about 400 acres. It is a very fertile island, and is the home of many prosperous farmers and fishermen. At its north end are located the towns of Tilghman and Sharps, and the population of several hundred people.

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WHAT THE GOVERNMENT IS DOING

For Mine Safety.

This new order practically amounts to a federal dictation to the coal operators of the state of Oklahoma as to just how they shall be permitted to mine their coal. It declares that in the interest of safety, the operators must use only the so-called "permissible explosives" passed upon by the United States bureau of mines. One exception is made to this rule—the use of dynamite in the case of black powder, which has been the cause of so many explosions with great loss of life, providing all the men are out of the mine, and the shots are fired by electricity from the outside.

The federal government is assuming its duty in the matter of the coal lands of Oklahoma, which belong to the Indians and are leased through the Interior Department to the operators. The Interior Department, being the owner of the land, has concluded that it has a perfect right to make the lease of the land to the Indians and the Indians property. The order is effective August 1 next, and is considered by the operators as a very serious and drastic measure. The more progressive operators admit, however, that the move is in the interest of protecting the miner and should result in saving money. The order is frequently snuffed out in the mines in which dangerous explosives are used.

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The islands are rapidly disappearing into the waters of the bay, according to experts of the United States geological survey. Erosion has just completed an extensive excavation of the islands, and the soil, caused by the action of the waves, is responsible for this unique situation. The islands, known as Tilghman, Sharps and James, are located on the eastern shore of the bay around the mouth of the Choptank river.

The human population which is being acted on by the waves, which eventually will destroy the farms and carry the land into the sea, is being appreciated by the scientific experts of the geological survey, who entitle their report, "Erosion of the islands of Chesapeake Bay Around the Mouth of the Choptank River." The report itself gives evidence of the scientific interest in the islands, and the geological survey has been led to say that the most interesting feature of the study is the rapid destruction of the islands, which adds that Sharps Island is disappearing most rapidly and will probably be entirely effaced before 1950.

James Island is the largest and the most northerly of the three islands. It is more than three and one-half miles long, and has an area of about 1,000 acres. It is a very fertile island, and is the home of many prosperous farmers and fishermen. At its north end are located the towns of Tilghman and Sharps, and the population of several hundred people.

During the fifty-three years from 1847 to 1900, the area of James Island has decreased from 1,015 acres to 896 acres, a total loss of 119 acres. The maximum encroachment of the sea has been on the eastern side of the island, where it has receded a quarter of a mile in the last sixty-three years. The survey experts say that James Island will have a much longer life than the other islands, and makes a guess that the island will be only a memory in 570 years.

Sharps Island is the middle island, and is the largest of the three. It is more than three and one-half miles long, and has an area of about 1,000 acres. It is a very fertile island, and is the home of many prosperous farmers and fishermen. At its north end are located the towns of Tilghman and Sharps, and the population of several hundred people.

During the fifty-three years from 1847 to 1900, the area of Sharps Island has decreased from 1,015 acres to 896 acres, a total loss of 119 acres. The maximum encroachment of the sea has been on the eastern side of the island, where it has receded a quarter of a mile in the last sixty-three years. The survey experts say that Sharps Island will have a much longer life than the other islands, and makes a guess that the island will be only a memory in 570 years.

Tilghman Island is the southernmost of the three islands, and is the smallest. It is only one and one-half miles long, and has an area of about 400 acres. It is a very fertile island, and is the home of many prosperous farmers and fishermen. At its north end are located the towns of Tilghman and Sharps, and the population of several hundred people.

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